1   **COMPLETE LIST OF ALL OF THE CLAIMS**

2   1-2.   (canceled)

3   3.   (withdrawn):

4   4-5.   (canceled)

5   6.   **(Previously presented)** A method for objective measurement of video quality using a
6   wavelet transform, comprising the steps of:

7   (a) producing source video wavelet coefficients for each frame of a source video by
8   applying a 2-dimensional wavelet transform to each frame of said source video,;

9   (b) producing processed video wavelet coefficients for each frame of a processed video
10   by applying a 2-dimensional wavelet transform to each frame of said processed video,;

11   (c) computing a difference vector for each frame, whose element represents a subband
12   difference between a frame of said source video and the corresponding frame of said
13   processed video, thereby producing a sequence of difference vectors;

14   (d) producing a final difference vector by averaging said sequence of difference
15   vectors;

16   (e) producing an objective video score by taking the inner product of said final
17   difference vector and a weight vector;

18   7.   **(Previously presented)** A method for objective measurement of video quality using a
19   modified 3-dimensional wavelet transform, comprising the steps of:

20   (a) producing source video wavelet coefficients for each frame of a source video by
21   applying a 2-dimensional wavelet transform to each frame of said source video;

1   (b) producing processed video wavelet coefficients for each frame of a processed video

2   by applying a 2-dimensional wavelet transform to each frame of said processed video;

3   (c) computing a difference vector for each frame, whose element represents a subband

4   difference between a frame of said source video and the corresponding frame of said

5   processed video, thereby producing a sequence of difference vectors;

6   (d) producing a second sequence of difference vectors by applying a 1-dimensional

7   wavelet transform to said sequence of difference vectors in the temporal direction;

8   (d) producing a final difference vector by averaging said second sequence of difference

9   vectors;

10   (e) producing an objective video score by taking the inner product of said final

11   difference vector and a weight vector;

12   8.   (Previously presented) A method for objective measurement of video quality using

13   spatial and temporal frequency differences, comprising the steps of:

14   (a) computing spatial and temporal frequency differences between a source video and a

15   processed video, thereby producing a spatial and temporal frequency difference vector

16   for said source video and said processed video;

17   (b) producing an objective video score by taking the inner product of said spatial and

18   temporal frequency difference vector and a weight vector.

19   9.   (cancelled)

20   10.   (new) The method in accordance with claim 8 wherein the step (a) is performed by

21   applying a transform to said source video and said processed video in the spatial and

22   temporal directions.